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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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MISSIONARIES AMONG ASIATICS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Goodnow, the young widow of John Goodnow, who was for nine years United States consul at Shanghai, China, is back home, preparing to take up settlement work on the lower East Side of New York city. After nine years of observation of missionary work in China, said Mrs. Goodnow, "I am convinced that I can do more good among the poor of New York than I could in China. I can not give you a very good opinion of the American missionary workers in China. Of course, there are some who are doing a noble work, but as a rule they are a little, narrow-minded lot, and I do not blame the Chinese for often looking down upon them. Their ideas of Christianity would never be accepted by our people, and it is little wonder to those who observe their methods from close range that they make no greater headway than they do among a people so advanced in religious thought as the Chinese are."

Travelers are of many minds about the Protestant missionaries in China, but it seems to be a fair criticism that the home boards have not always differentiated between the missionary needed to combat a non-Christian civilization and one to instruct an aboriginal heathendom, sending to the former teachers more suitable to the latter. A simple Christian worker with industry and a good heart will do for Indians, bushmen and South Sea Islanders; but a Christian philosopher, skilled in dialectics, is called for in a field of work like China or Japan or some parts of India. The Jesuits were quick to learn this and the knowledge served them well before Protestant missions were born.

Many years ago in College a young Japanese said: "Why do you send us preachers whom you have no patience to hear yourselves? We have our great theologians and seers. If you want to convert us you must convert them; and for that task you need to send your Beechers and Chapins, Emersons and McCosh's, not your pulpited rural clergymen, your young divinity students and your sickly women who, failing of marriage, enter the foreign mission field."

That was sound criticism; a voice of protest from an ancient religion which has incited peace among men, honesty, frugality and philosophy against frivolous treatment from the advocates of a newer religion, which the philosophers of Asia find trouble in accepting as one better suited to their racial conditions than their own.

WINDS AND NERVES.

An old seaman back East once complained that he never grew in grace while the east wind blew. The east wind along the north Atlantic shore, like our south wind, is the kind that does nobody any good excepting seafaring men who are making haste to port. Back in New England, the old Middle States and the South, there are more murders, more affrays, more family rows, more divorce suits, more devilry of all sorts when the east wind blows than at any other time of the year. That unwholy meteorological visitation accounts for some of the vagaries of politics, statecraft and business. Panics have been accelerated by the east wind. Wars may come of it. If it blew into the White House for two weeks running, we should expect the President to declare war on Japan without waiting for the assent of Congress.

Some men in Hawaii with a taste for statistics could find much to instruct himself and the public by taking account of our south wind periods during the past fifteen years and comparing their dates with those of our biggest Honolulu ructions. How, for example, did the weather affect the Queen when she proclaimed the new constitution? Where did the weatherstand stand when she insisted on the headman and the block for some of our missionary leaders? How many times, when the carpet-bagger row was on, did the "sick wind" as the natives call it, ease the burden of responsibility. How much southerly weather did the Carter administration imbibe before it cut those curious capers that gave it such a unique place in local history? And isn't it the south wind that has turned the lighter heads of the Republican Central Committee on the subject of Wilkie?

And women! Get them together in south wind times and there is hardly enough human reputation left for seed.

The mere announcement that the wind is veering southward makes everybody captious, cross and querulous.

Southerly weather, now and then, is scolded by women and cursed by men.

PROSECUTION IN POLICE COURT.

What is the sense of having an attorney of the county to prosecute the usual run of cases in the police court?

On the mainland the procedure is simple. A policeman makes an arrest, enters his charge and he and the prisoner answer the questions of the judge. If the prisoner wants counsel and can pay for it, all right. If he leaves things to the judge as the accusing policeman does, he may expect fair, common-sense treatment. By this method as many as 100 cases, even more, are disposed of daily in city courts, with a good average of justice to all concerned.

Here in Honolulu the Deputy County Attorney enters court a few minutes before nine, usually knowing nothing about the cases he is to prosecute. Throughout he is prompted by the police, who, left to themselves, could do all the prosecuting necessary. This was the habit under the P. G. and the Republic. A. M. Brown, as deputy marshal, attended to police court prosecutions and when he became marshal he broke in Charley Chillingworth, who had no pretense of being a lawyer then. Things worked out very well and under the same conditions they would work out as well now. Between Judge Andrade and the arresting officer, or perhaps one of the higher police or detective officers, justice would be served without the slightest hindrance, and a salary of \$175 per month saved to the taxpayers.

PEARL HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

The official status of Pearl Harbor in Congress is as follows: February 10, the House Committee on Naval Affairs left the Pearl Harbor item out of the Naval bill despite the urgency of the President. Yesterday a sub-committee of the House committee took action which is described as authorizing the introduction of a bill appropriating \$700,000 towards the building of a Pearl Harbor naval station. Without stopping to discuss whether the sub-committee "authorized" anything or merely recommended a given course to the full committee, it is clear that sentiment towards Pearl Harbor is changing favorably at the focus of naval legislation.

Having made so much gain since the check of February 10, the friends of Hawaii at Washington doubtless feel confidence in the efficacy of hard work to secure further advantages. Despite the nearness of the quadrennial fight, it may be possible to get the Pearl Harbor money; but it won't do to lag in the effort until the bill passes the gauntlet of the full House committee, the Senate committee, the Conference committee, the Speaker and, if he permits a vote on the bill, both houses of Congress. The friends of Hawaii, to win, must be up and doing all the time. Happily, at every stage of the fight, they will have the active sympathy and help of the President.

JUDGES AND POLITICS.

We should suppose that the chances of Judge Kopoikai for reappointment would be governed by his ability and skill as a lawyer and jurist and by the general propriety of his conduct on and off the bench.

The attempt at the Bar Association meeting to mix the matter up with politics did not please the majority of the lawyers present and can not be acceptable to people who take the high ground that there should be nothing in common between the bench and parties or the factions of parties.

Litigants, especially, have the right to ask of the Bar Association that its influence upon judicial appointments be used to make the bench stronger, abler, more learned and honest; not to degrade it to suit the purposes of a machine at the hands of which these litigants might not hope for justice.

There is but one standard of appointment for judges and it is one that has no concern with political expediency nor with what chronic candidates for office may regard as such.

JUDGE WILFLEY.

A great many people will be guided in their estimate of Judge Wilfley, of Shanghai, by the findings of The Outlook. That able periodical, under the caption of "A Fearless Judge," speaks as follows:

"Judge Wilfley is a Missionary by birth. He is forty-one years of age, and is a graduate of the Central College of Fayette, Missouri, and of the Yale Law School. He was engaged in law practice in St. Louis until 1901, when he went to Manila as Attorney General for the Philippines. Like Secretary Taft, so Judge Wilfley abandoned a brilliant, permanent professional career at home to obey what he conceived to be the call of duty to a post of need abroad. He remained five years at Manila before going to Shanghai. In politics he is a Gold Democrat. His appointment, therefore, under a Republican President is a creditable manifestation of the non-partisan spirit which should always animate the Departments of State and Justice."

"The court has now been in operation a year. Judge Wilfley has heard many cases in Shanghai, and has also held sittings in Tientsin, Hankow, and Canton. The present seems a proper time, therefore, to chronicle the work of this new court, its problems, and the means taken to meet them."

"For many years Shanghai has been an international dumping-ground. It has received an influx of many undesirable characters, an influx in which our country has been only too prominently represented. Among these characters were certain "shyster" lawyers who had found it convenient to leave other places. Much more in evidence were sharper, swindlers, and gamblers, but especially so large a number of loose women, who either came from America or who found it advisable to claim to have done so, that not only in Shanghai but in all Chinese ports the term "American girl" has become a vernacular term of moral contempt and reproach. Some of the lawyers above mentioned were in league with the swindlers and bad characters, defending their interests, assisting them to defy law and decency, and confusing the consular courts. Of course this boldness and arrogance of the combined resources of vice had a pernicious effect upon the American name in general, and in particular upon our commercial, social, educational, and other interests throughout China. Such a condition confronted Judge Wilfley when he took charge of the new court."

"As the first necessary step in the execution of justice, Judge Wilfley gave notice that a written examination would be held for admission to the Bar of his court. There were eight applicants. Two passed! Those who did not claimed that Judge Wilfley had acted without the authority either of the Department of State or the Department of Justice, and that he should be 'impeached.' As a matter of fact, the legality of holding examinations of the sort here objected to is a question upon which the Supreme Court has long since passed."

"Within a week of its opening a number of the leading gambling-house keepers and swindlers were brought before the court. They were tried, convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. This startled the foreign criminal class and correspondingly impressed the Chinese. In one specially flagrant case an American had induced a Chinaman to pay six thousand taels (\$4500) for the lease of a building to be used as a gambling resort at the coming races, knowing perfectly well that gambling was prohibited by the Municipal Council. The American court gave judgment in favor of the Chinaman and ordered the District Attorney to file the information against the American for obtaining money under false pretenses. Within ten days that American was tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Shanghai jail. Judge Wilfley's course with regard to other loose characters was characterized by a like promptness and efficiency. All the eight American keepers of houses of ill fame were brought into court. They pleaded guilty and were fined a thousand dollars each. So summary was the action against disreputable houses that all of them kept by American women were closed, and their inmates, over sixty in all, thereupon left China."

"In civil as well as in criminal cases Judge Wilfley's record is worthy of note. The result of Judge Wilfley's activity is not only the recovery of the American good name, and not only the conservation of American interests, but also present confidence on the part of the Chinese that their rights are exactly as secure when considered by this tribunal as are the rights of an American."

"Legislation should now be secured from Congress to correct defects in the system of law in force in China. Judge Wilfley urges the passage of an act providing, first, for certain specific and peculiar needs of Americans in China, and, second, for the adoption for general purposes of the California codes as a basis of jurisprudence. This would be appropriate and practical, since appeals from Judge Wilfley's court lie to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which sits in California. Nor should Congressmen neglect their opportunity of showing in this way their appreciation of an American who has redeemed the American name in China, in spite of the threats and obstruction of corrupt and selfish enemies who hate and fear an unwavering administration of justice."

MODIFYING EXCLUSION.

In his speech at one of the Chinese receptions given Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the veteran diplomat said that he hoped to secure some modification of the Exclusion law. Just what, was not pointed out, though light on the nature of his possibilities may be found in the annual report of Secretary Straus:

As the laws are framed, it would appear that the purpose was rightly to exclude persons of the Chinese race in general and to admit only such persons of the race as fall within certain expressly stated exemptions—as if, in other words, exclusion was the rule and admission the exception. I regard this feature of the present law as unnecessary and fraught with irritating consequences. In the administration of the laws so framed, notwithstanding the care taken to treat persons of the Chinese race lawfully entitled to admission with the same courtesy and consideration shown to other foreigners, it is impossible that persons who have to endure requirements and formalities peculiar to themselves should fail to take offense, and to resent as a humiliation the manner in which by law they are distinguished from natives of other countries. Laws so framed can only be regarded as involving a discrimination on account of race.

Secretary Straus points out that his theory was verified by the action of the Chinese government in denouncing the treaty upon which the exclusion laws were based, and in the boycott which made serious inroads into American commerce. The instigators of this boycott, he alleges, were "various trade guilds and business and commercial associations of the empire." The effect of the boycott was to reduce the importations from America more than fifty per cent within two years. The boycott, in his belief, was directly caused by the harsh enforcement of the exclusion laws. He suggests that he would be derelict to duty if he failed to invite the attention of Congress to the injurious effect of the exclusion laws upon commerce, and upon the friendly relations of the two governments. He adds:

It is not only the right, but the duty of this government, for its own protection and for the security and welfare of its citizens, to exclude foreigners from its territory whenever the public interests require, but to so exercise that right as needlessly to offend the amour propre of a friendly nation, or unnecessarily to humiliate a whole people when only a particular class is to be reached, can not be the action intended, and should be guarded against in every possible way.

From Mr. Straus' point of view, the concession should be one of official politeness and this, of course, should be pleasing to Mr. Wu, who greatly resents the treatment by Federal officials of Chinese scholars and business men who seek a landing. The Chinese envoy will also try for a modification of the Exclusion law so as to permit a restricted labor emigration to Hawaii and the Philippines; but it seems doubtful, just before a presidential election, if Congress could be induced to consider so drastic a change of policy.

Lane, Kanaha, Ahia and Crawford, of the Executive Committee of the Republican Territorial Committee, are the statesmen who oppose the endorsement of Wilkie. Every mother's son of them will probably turn Democrats if a Democratic President is chosen next year, their interest in the Republican party never having risen superior to jobs. It is almost an opera bouffe to hold up an executive measure to await the conclusions of those fellows.

A good part of the McKinley fund was raised among Japanese on the plantations. The Advertiser printed columns of names at the time, each one of a little brown contributor. Inasmuch as everybody else has freed his mind about the kind of memorial wanted, the local Japanese press ought to take a hand in the discussion on behalf of those who put up so much of the money. What does Nippon propose?

The automobile route from New York to Paris via Alaska and Siberia is not much more than that from Paris to Peking, which was lately traversed. If the severe cold in the north latitudes holds good for two months longer the traveling should be fair, even for touring cars. And there is less danger from the natives of northern Asia than from those of the southern and western parts.

People who plant the most vegetables in time for the fleet will make the most money.

Since the Ohio primaries went against Foraker on the Brownsville issue, there are none so poor as to do him reverence. Yesterday the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to which Foraker had referred his resolutions of investigation, endorsed the President's dismissal of the negro troops and dropped the whole matter. Exit Foraker.

The Cement Age Company of New York, in writing to the Asst. Supt. of Public Works here, squandered three extra cents in postage. Whereupon the New York Postoffice affixed a stamp reading "Foreign, 5 cents half ounce." Evidently the campaign of education will have to proceed.

The report that Mr. Achi promises to decrease the machinery of the Territory and enlarge that of the counties will be hailed with joy on the big island where the virtues of county government as a device for skinning the taxpayers, is getting its finest illustration.

No better suggestion has been made here for the entertainment of the fleet than a three-day barbecue for the men and a banquet for the four highest grades of officers. And it would be well to have them both before the fleet creates a famine.

This paper had not been advised of any plan to exempt Hawaii from the operations of the Edmunds law, but if such a one exists it deserves the opposition it is promised locally and the defeat it is certain to get in Congress.

It is a rather large undertaking to prevent the sale of liquor in the Territories and the District of Columbia, but since Georgia and most of Kentucky have been won to Prohibition nothing seems impossible in that line.

The reason why the Italian government objects to emigration is that the taxes of the country now amount to thirty per cent of total incomes. The more people who go away the heavier the burden is on those left behind.

J. P. Morgan need not be expected to visit Hawaii for quite awhile yet. So long as Roosevelt is president Mr. Morgan does not care to travel more than eight blocks from Wall street.

Dr. Stokes, having got command of the hospital ship Relief, there would seem to be an opening for some competent coal-dealers to command the auxiliaries.

The K's have the floor—the Kopoikais the Knudsens, Kauai, Kapua, the Maake plantation, the McKinley fund, Link McCandless, and the Kickers, all in a bunch.

Mosquitoes are getting busy again, which goes to show that the people who gather tin cans and other containers about town are quite the other way.

If Mr. Roosevelt gets Mr. Taft nominated this time, Mr. Taft may return the compliment eight years hence.

England's pressure on Turkey over Macedonia comes at a time that must suit Persia very well indeed.

It is a pity to have to waste a good pigeon-hole on Bishop Potter's memorial against the navy.

WILLIAMS GONE TO ANOTHER SHORE

William Williams, for nearly forty years lighthouse keeper in Honolulu harbor, sighted the beacon on the shores of eternity early yesterday morning and passed into the harbor of the beyond. For more than a generation he has been a quaint figure and an interesting character in Honolulu. Stories illustrative of his character and characteristics are numerous and many were retold yesterday as the news of his death passed from mouth to mouth during the day.

William Williams was born in New England seventy-five years ago next June. He went to sea when a youth and had many experiences up and down

living children, Sarah, Eliza, Maria, William, Solomon, Ernest and Robert. The other three, Henry, Fred and Zenas are in California and have been notified by cable.

William Williams was a member of the George W. De Long Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and his funeral will be conducted by that organization, under the direction of P. W. Rider, the commander of the post. The funeral will be at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the family residence on Artesian street.

The flag at the pilot house and flags on the shipping throughout the harbor were at half mast yesterday as a mark of respect for one who had never failed in his duty as keeper of a light that has guided thousands of craft safely into harbor.

THREE MILLION FOR A MANILA FORT

WASHINGTON, February 18.—As part of the joint program for the fortification of Manila bay it is learned today that the War Department has made application to Congress for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 with which to build an artificial island, upon which the guns will be mounted for the defense of Cavite Naval Station.

This appropriation comes from the action of the joint Army and Navy board. As a result of the work of this board Olongapo has been abandoned, it having been demonstrated that it would take not less than 100,000 men to defend the site on the land side.

Manila proper has been selected for the location of the station, and Cavite, the old Spanish station, will probably be the key to the defense of Manila. For the proper defense of Cavite, however, additional fortifications are necessary, the easy entrance to the bay by Admiral Dewey's fleet having demonstrated that Corregidor could be passed and the city menaced without any great difficulty. For this reason it is proposed to construct an artificial island in the channel before Cavite, where a tremendous force of shot and shell can be concentrated upon an enemy.

BIRDS KEEP WARM ON POWER LINES

BAKERSFIELD, February 18.—T. L. Schuetz, chief engineer of the Edison electric plant on the Kern river, states that the only trouble experienced in the transmission of power to Los Angeles is the annoyance caused by eagles and cranes, which at dusk climb up under the insulators at the top of the high-towers to keep warm. About the time an eagle gives a good-night yawn and stretches himself preparatory to going asleep his wings come in contact with the wires and the king of the air is a dead one.

Schuetz says he had counted as many as forty-three dead eagles on the ground at the base of the transmission towers and as high as eighteen cranes.

A wire guard is being placed on the transmission towers, with a sharp point, to keep the eagles away. Eagles are very careful of their wings, and will not alight where there is any danger of injury. When an eagle, with his outstretched wings, forms a short circuit, the transmission of power is affected about ten seconds.



"BILL" WILLIAMS, FOR THIRTY-SIX YEARS KEEPER OF THE HONOLULU HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.